THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869. NUMBER 365.

WASHINGTON.

Confusion About the Pacific Railroad Reports.

Ike Morris' Sweeping Denunciations.

The New Secretary of the Navy and His First Order.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 29.

PACIFIC RAILROAD REPORTS.

There could have been no more complete denial of the Pacific Railroad frauds than that which the country has received, as indicated by private telegrams received from Washington, in the shape of a letter of the master of transfer. The report of Secretary Dent, Director, though printed since General Grant became President, was made during the time of Mr. Johnson, and the report of General Warren and associates, filed about six weeks ago, was obstructed by the press of the work of last month, was also made under instructions issued by Mr. Johnson. One of General Grant's first acts, after he became President, was to designate Messrs. Warren, James F. Wilson, and Isaac N. Morris, Commissioners, to examine the whole line and report to the President. Morris has just sent his conclusions, and, with the evident purpose of creating a sensation, forwarded them to the Senate. Senator Howard, of Detroit, has been here over the road, and it is supposed they are making up a report on the completion of the work. None of the government directors, even when it will be received, though, he letters have been made to Secretary Boutwell, or letters have been made to Secretary Watson, for two or three days, to pronounce that he will prefer to have a great width. What contingent those are who are pressing for the sale of the road at once, Morris was evidently authorized that two would not come in his sweeping conclusions.

Secretary Robeson left for home this morning. He put his private affairs in order, and will resign as soon as he can get his successor here. He goes to the duties of his new position, with the best wishes of everybody, and as much success as possible. He retains a favorable impression of Key, with whom he comes in contact. His last order, issued to-day, is quite an emphatic one. It is to the effect that no officer of the Navy shall be absent from his station without leave. Any violation of this order will be considered a breach of discipline, and punished accordingly.

Treasury Department is more just succeeded in breaking up a gang of counterfeiters on Long Island, a complete manufactory of plates, presses, &c., were seized, and have been forwarded to this city.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fish left for New York to-night, to be gone a week, and Assistant Secretary Dodge goes to Cincinnati, to be absent ten days. The consul appointed from the North to-day. They have a rather trouble to write ill or the city. Beverly Johnson came over here to-night, for the first time since his return from England.

The ex-Doorkeeper of the White House fined with "A. J." (the attorney, by-the-bye, and they had a jolly time together.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE MOTHER AND "MARTHA."

Two or three days ago the British Minister called on Mrs. Motley, Boston, and the latter married, elected with him for several hours. Political affairs were discussed, but somewhat what matters were talked about between them I am generally informed that the object of the interview was in relation to our neutrality law. It is understood that the British Minister here is watching with great interest our movements in regard to the Cuban question, and that he, as they do, look on in private hearing upon her action in the enforcement of our neutrality laws during the late rebellion.

LOW SPIRITS.

The catcher of the Pastime Ball Club of Baltimore had a leg broken in a game with the Olympics this afternoon.

In anticipation of a speech from ex-President Johnson, a large number of persons were already out to his hotel to-night, but he has not arrived, and they dispersed about up to half-past 11.

It is understood that the object of the visit of Baltimore delegation to Washington is to have a settlement of his account with the State Department.

MURDER TRIAL.

Acquittal of Chauncey Bailey, the Slayer of James L. Laird—The Jury After Being in Session all Night Bring in a Verdict of "Not Guilty"—Scenes in Court After the Discharge of the Prisoner—Movements of Mrs. Bailey and Her Husband.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, June 29.

The Bailey murder trial, which has for a week past dragged its slow length along in the Circuit Court of Du Page County, before Judge Wilson, was this morning brought to an end by the acquittal of the prisoner. Before the adjournment of the court last evening, the following charges were delivered to the jury by Judge Wilson:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Murder in the first degree is the unlawful killing in the peace of the people, with malice aforethought, either express or implied.

Express malice is that deliberate intention unlawfully to take away the life of a fellow-creature, which is manifested by the external circumstances capable of proof.

Malice is implied when no considerable provocation appears, or where all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned and malignant heart (Revised Statutes, 1845, page 128).

Provocation, to reduce the crime of killing of a human being from murder to manslaughter, must be of such a character as to render the mind of the slayer incapable of cool reflection, and must be sufficient to excite passion in a reasonable person.

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice, express or implied, and without any of the circumstances of deliberation whatever; or unnecessarily killing another without a design to effect death, by any unlawful act, or a lawful act performed in a manner not usually dangerous to human life, or by negligence in the performance of a duty.

Homicide is excusable when committed by accident and misfortune, or in the lawful defense of the slayer, his husband, wife, child, parent, master, or servant, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury, and there is imminent danger of such design being accomplished.

Homicide is justifiable when committed by a public officer, or those lawfully assisting him, in the discharge of a legal duty.

The evidence that the defendant, Chauncey Bailey, and James L. Laird were both citizens of Du Page County, and that the defendant killed the deceased, is admitted by the defendant.

The evidence that the defendant, Chauncey Bailey, killed the deceased, James L. Laird, with a pistol, is admitted by the defendant.

The evidence that the defendant killed the deceased, James L. Laird, with malice aforethought, either express or implied, is denied

The Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PENITENTIARY.

The testimony, which we publish elsewhere, relative to the management of the Joliet Penitentiary goes to show that, out of the twelve hundred prisoners confined there, about one-half are unemployed during much of the time, though the furniture of the several workshops connected with the prison need their labor constantly; that the unemployed men are permitted to meet in groups, serenade and converse together in the prison yards and courts, and, at more than half of them have provided themselves with knives of some lethal, whereas, under former management, and in most if not all other prisons, the convicts are disarmed, are forbidden to be searched for arms, and are forbidden opportunities of conversing together in groups and conspiring; that the forty or fifty guards are, under these circumstances, at the mercy of the prisoners should they choose to rise, which they have not thus far done only because their condition in the prison is more pleasant than it would be outside; that the less allowing pay to prisoners for over work has been made a perfect farce by reason of the prisoners, for doing little or no work except "overwork," and that some of the prisoners are thus enabled to make good wages in money, while they are fed, clothed and lodged at the expense of the State; that the discipline of the prison is so lax that the guards dare not enforce any order or policy which would be unwelcome to the prisoners, and that, when some of them have proposed to do so, they have been met with open threats of having their "hearts cut out" by the prisoners themselves—which threats have accomplished their intended effect, instead of leading to the punishment of those who dared to commit such gross outrages; that the prisoners are habitually permitted, contrary to the statute law of Illinois, to leave the prison walls and go out into the city of Joliet and the surrounding country, with only one guard to from three to six prisoners, and that, in some such cases, prisoners have walked away and escaped, though the instances in which this has occurred are fewer than they would be if they were not having things pretty much their own way in the prison; that considerable quantities of goods, and materials used in their manufacture, are constantly being stolen from the various workshops, taken out by those "absentee prisoners" and exchanged for liquors, which are thus introduced into the prison with dangerous frequency, and to an alarming and demoralizing extent; that the foreman of the shoe-shop estimates the number thus stolen at one hundred and fifty dollars per week; that, by the introduction and reading of the daily papers, as well as by frequent opportunities when out of the prison, the convicts are kept fully apprised of the doings of their confederates in crime in Chicago and throughout the State; that a single examination of the modes in which such acquaintance enables them to assist each other may be inferred from the fact that the noted forger, James Buchanan Colton, is placed in charge of the "multiplying book," wherein is entered the name, description, crime and term of imprisonment of every convict, the original entries being placed on file (by an alteration in the record of the term of imprisonment of any prisoner), and supplanting the original, this clerk, pardoned criminal may reduce the term of imprisonment of a "pal" from ten years to one, and, if he does it adroitly, escape detection); that the general lax discipline of the prison has led to two murders, and that recently the convicts broke loose in a regular prize-fight, within the prison walls, wherein the manly art of self-defence was illustrated by the principals, seconds, umpire, stakeholders and betters, in a manner which would have done credit to the prize-fighting circles of the outer world; that large quantities of money circulate among the prisoners—one foreman (Blackford, of the cigar shop,) testifying that from an upper window he overlooked a group, whose pile seemed to amount to $5,000 or $6,000, which must have been mainly the accumulations from the stealings and gambling carried on in the prison; that, as the result of the general evils above detailed, the earnings of the prison are running behind the expenses several hundred dollars per week, whereas they ought to leave a handsome profit; and, finally, that the products of the labor of the prison are not sold to the advantage or the business collected therefor with average business ability and despatch; and even the $300,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of stock and implements for manufacturing seem likely to be largely drawn on by city officers, and the Governor himself, instead of leading to the punishment of those who dared to commit such gross outrages,

THE SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Argument of Hon. Samuel E. Perkins Before the Supreme Court.

Full and Complete Exposition of the Quorum Question.

The Indianapolis Journal gives [the] portion of the argument of Hon. Samuel E. Perkins, before the supreme court, a member of the Bench, before the Supreme Court, which refers to the question of [the] quorum in the House of Reps. [illegible] The Journal says:

Mr. Perkins said that the case for upon the appeal [illegible] involved the validity of the specific appropriation clause of the act of June 8, 1868, making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1869. The question had been extraordinarily discussed, and [illegible] and which [illegible] the case. [illegible] Mr. Perkins said: "The next [illegible] before the House of Reps. [illegible] are equal there, but admits that it was fair at [illegible]

THE ERIE CANAL.

An Open Letter from Hon. A. P. Hatch.

BUFFALO, June 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus:

SIR: In closing the following letter from the Superintendent of Public Works, I desire to say:

We have been assured by Mr. Hatch that the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the enlargement of the Erie canal, which was passed by the last legislature, will be expended in the most economical manner, and that the work will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor. The canal must be enlarged, and the sooner it is done the better. The only question is as to the most economical manner of doing it. Whether the work can be done by the present system of letting out contracts, or whether it can be done more economically by the force account system, is a question which the people have a right to have settled. Mr. Hatch is a practical man, and we have confidence that he will not only [illegible] but will [illegible] the people that [illegible] Mr. Hatch's letter is as follows:

[illegible] Mr. Hatch [illegible]

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[illegible] Mr. Hatch [illegible]

A CANADIAN LOVE STORY.

Outrageous Doings of a Lover—A New Way of Bringing a Girl to Terms.

From the London (Ont.) Free Press.

A terrible case of abduction was [illegible] across as the sequence of Mr. Athelstan Wright, [illegible] and [illegible] by all it was that [illegible] Some months [illegible] Miss Agnes Lucas, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Detroit to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Closing Exercises of Dearborn Seminary.

Class Day Exercises of the University of Chicago.

Junior Exhibition for the Myers Prize.

Miscellaneous.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.

The annual commencement exercises of the Dearborn Seminary, were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, on Congress street, near Wabash avenue. The pleasant room was filled with the friends of the pupils, who came to share the triumph of their scholastic heroes. It was quite a fashionable audience, comprising the season styles. The weather was hot, and the latest fans featured the wings of an hourly dress. Over the platform, in neatly shaped letters of evergreen, was the motto, *e Non pro, sed discl nobis,* and the room was filled with the fragrance of hoisy flowers. The class was occupied by the Principal, Mr. L. Dwight Baldwin, and his wife, Mrs. M. Baldwin, the "first band" played some sweet music.

Miss Hattie Bowen read an address on "Science and Business." It was chemical and scientific, full of facts, and had a tendency to honor as the foundation of love, where beauty reacts in the production of character. Science is the original poetic of that grave out in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Adulthes on, joined her sisters to do real duty. A rank poetic thought, and a fine address.

Miss Hattie O. Hodge dissted upon "The Three Graces," celebrated in the classic literature of that name who lived in the time of Christ. She evidently studied the career of music, as given at Corinth, and the Isthmian games, and then enlightened their heavenly offspring, Love, Beauty, and Eloquence, were the types.

Miss Jessie A. Cassett read an address on "Des Beaux Arts," in French, but neither the subject nor the language was clear to us. It might be heavenly refreshing, Amphitheatre, painting, and sculpture, and Architecture, bearing.

Miss Henry A. Cowles took for her subject, "Woman's Work," and showed that she contributed the best of that she knew. Needle work is the poetry of life, to which he is enthusiastic. The rough exterior possibilities of labor, when it is developed in its fullness, warm in its affections, and soaring in its aspirations. She is also partly the element that makes man good and home attractive.

Miss Ada Burroughs took for her theme, "Woman's Rights," and uncorked his albatross and he before to reach the light that is in Christ Jesus, and the privilege of the Christian life at Greeks did. The essay was a good reasoning upon woman's rights, shorter than many records of professional orators.

Miss Mattie J. Kendall treated of "The Tropic Kingdom," and showed that the tropics are the type of heaven in a most sentimental way that would delight the heart of Mrs. Partington. She also showed her skill in justice to the excellence of her paper.

Miss Julia E. Bond took a French essay on "Des Grandes Nations de l'Antiquite." So far as known it was very good, and it brought forth much applause.

Miss Lorena Seely criticised upon "The Law of Gravitation," and showed how it held the stars and other celestial bodies as emblems of compensation in moral government. Gravitation is the centre of each and his affection, and of woman his love, and of God his infinite goodness. It is the law of the universal. The essay was high-toned throughout, and well delivered.

Miss Ella Hamilton read "The Madonna" for her subject, and explained her very sweetly in a few words. The subject of the Madonna and the Saviour is a theme that always interests mankind best. The present inspiration is found in the Madonna, and the highest type of beauty is the outline of the character of the Madonna, as exhibited in the life of Christ. The Holy Child, his training could not be her worshipfulness, virtue and purity, and the maternal parental love of the essay. Deserve tolerable praise.

Miss Florence N. Talcott, on "Architecture," was prepared, but not delivered for want of a patch-work quilt, and, with much ingenuity, drew up many facts and principles in the line of her subject, and showed that architecture is the natural fruit of the Christian life. The essay was well prepared, and showed that the writer had studied to some purpose. Its length was its only defect

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869. NUMBER 1.

FOREIGN.

Discussion of the Irish Church Question in the British House of Lords.

The Treatment of Fenian Prisoners in the House of Commons.

London Times on the Fenian Prisoner Question.

John Bright and Wm. Forster Resign from the Reform Club.

Paraguay---Lopez Proposes to Leave on Certain Conditions.

He Allows American Officers to Pass Through his Lines, but Not English.

Great Britain.

DISCUSSION IN THE IRISH QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 30.

Last evening the House of Lords went into committee on the Irish Church bill, and discussed it during almost the entire session.

The Earl of Dessney opened it in a long speech, and denied that the Irish Catholics from the charge of indifference to the assertion of disestablishment, because the Irish regarded it as an act of justice.

Earl Grey moved to amend the preamble in some slight particulars.

Earl Granville opposed the proposition for controversial points were used, and considered it altogether unprofitable.

The Bishop of Oxford regretted the question of disestablishment already fixed. He thought, however, no portion of the funds ought to be secularized. After providing for the Church, the religious organization of other bodies ought to be aided.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported the principle of endowment endowment in a long speech.

After a long discussion, Earl Grey withdrew his opposition, and the consideration of the preamble was postponed.

Earl Granville moved a substitution of the words "1871," in the thirteenth clause, in place of 1871, as the date of disestablishment of the Irish Church. Much discussion ensued, and at length the Lords divided, and the amendment was carried as follows: For, 192; against, 94. The clause, from which two to twelve inclusive, were then agreed to without discussion.

TREATMENT OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 30.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Moore called attention to the treatment of Fenian prisoners, and moved that the government enjoin upon the prison officials to carry the sentences of penal discipline and reclassification of prisoners; to receive new or political prisoners should be required as separate class, and to consider how far the severity of some punishment may be regarded as reasonable ground for favorable consideration of their cases.

Mr. Bruce said he believed a majority of the Irish people sympathized with the Fenians, though unwilling to subvert the existing government. The government would not punish rigorously rather than try to fly to others they knew but of; but no claim was connected with the prisoners' release. Mr. Bright, who accompanied the harsh treatment of Fenians both before and after trial, and urged penal reasons therein.

Mr. Fortescue, the secretary, said his prisoners did not desire to be treated as political prisoners, but also, in general, the law was insufficient to deal with political prisoners. The statements of cruelty were false; however, stringent, the present treatment was extremely lenient. They were separated from the other prisoners, and not compelled to do anything degrading or calculated anything humiliating.

Mr. Sullivan defended the conduct of the prisoners' governor, Mr. Pigott, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, and accused Mr. Moore of endeavoring to make political capital by misleading the public. Many of those who have been convicted. He hoped the time will soon have arrived when such circumstances as attended the Fenian movement would not occur, but the government must and would remain in custody. On a division, the first part of the motion was negatived.

The House adjourned at 2:45 A. M.

THE TIMES ON THE FENIAN PRISONER QUESTION.

The Times, commenting on the debate in the House of Commons, last night, says the conduct of the Irish government in the matter of the early release of the Fenian prisoners will have. It must be remembered that all those who were guilty of the heinous degree were set free. Only the primal movers or active agents remain; all of whom have only undergone the long penal servitude of imprisonment for a small portion only has elapsed. The use of the check to the more intractable and society, and the check to those who are not. If justice to the latter cannot further be done. If justice to others would be done, and, in some cases, exceeding the punishment of others. Such others whose offences are as nothing in comparison drudge on. The distinction between political and criminal offenders is not to be drawn in the case of men who, with insufficient cause, and no prospect of success, carried out their designs with a recklessness and ferocity which has seldom been accompanied by treason. Those who have been convicted of the murders of Allen, Smith, and Sullivan, which should give the perpetrators the dignity of insurgents.

JOHN BRIGHT AND WM. FORSTER RESIGN FROM THE REFORM CLUB.

John Bright and Wm. E. Forster have resigned membership in the Reform Club, on account of the action of the committee to elect as honorary member a gentleman whose name they had proposed.

THE REPORTED DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRELAND.

In the Commons, to-night, Mr. Bruce, alluding to the demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said that party processions were always provocative of disturbance, and ought to be prevented. The government was determined to enforce the law for the public peace, and prevent any breach of the peace.

LATEST NEWS.

Reports from a Brazilian source admit the Lopez offered, through General McMahon, to surrender with all his munitions, he to receive personal freedom and permitted to leave the country.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 30.

The steamer Hermes, from New York has arrived.

South America.

LOPEZ PROPOSES TO LEAVE PARAGUAY, ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

LISBON, June 30.

When the mail steamer left Rio Janeiro, on the 9th instant, it was officially reported there that Lopez had proposed to leave Paraguay, on certain conditions.

One English and two American officers had been permitted to pass through the lines of the allied army to the Paraguayan camp. The Americans were reported by Lopez, but the Englishman was refused admission within his lines and obliged to return to Asuncion.

Prussia.

ROMAINE GONE TO HIS ESTATES.

BERLIN, June 30.

Romaine has gone to his estates in Vermont, where he will remain until October, to recruit his health. He is temporarily relieved from the performance of the duties of President of the Council, but will continue to transact the business of the Federal Chancellorship.

France.

PROGRESS IN LAYING THE FRENCH CABLE.

BREST, June 30.[1]

Advices from the steamship Great Eastern to Tuesday noon say she was 900 knots from Brest, and had paid out one hundred miles. Signals answering.

Spain.

TWO MINISTERS TO RESIGN.

MADRID, June 30.

Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, and Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, will probably soon resign.

ROCKFORD.

Anniversary Exercises of the Rockford Female Seminary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 30.

The Twentieth anniversary of the Rockford Female Seminary took place here to-day. Twelve young ladies graduated. Essays were read by Misses Georgie M. Judd, of Minneapolis, on "Books and Pearls of History;" Sarah A. Lilly, of Hartland, Wis., on "Old Boots;" Fannie A. Andrews, of Geneseo, on "Science versus Sentiment;" Mary Ellen Hall, of Rockford, on "Modern Realism;" Miss Jane J. Richardson, of Rockford, on "Fifty Years;" Miss Mary E. Hall, of Rockford, on "Conversation." The literary productions of the young ladies were of a high order of merit, and much credit, both themselves and the school from which they graduate. The Rockford Female Seminary have been pioneers of this institution since its foundation, and the good results which have followed are now over the pupils in the seminary. Hence the interest in the exercises of the day. Miss Anna P. Sill has been its principal, and to her care and administration the success of the institution is due.

The day has been a beautiful one for the occasion, and the large audience which the spacious auditory in attended robed exceedingly enchanting. Long before the hour for opening the exercises the chapel was filled to overflowing. The programme was rendered at intervals by Miss Bradford, of Rockford, and Miss Cornelia Wilcox, of the Chicago Evening Post. After the literary exercises were over the alumni assembled in the parlors and Brown's Hall, where they were entertained with refreshments at the hands of the ladies of Rockford. In the evening the alumni gathered at the Seminary. To-night there is a public reception of the alumni, alumni and friends in the seminary parlors.

MEMPHIS.

Tornado---Loss of Life---Judicial Decision---Meeting to Encourage Immigration.

MEMPHIS, June 30.

Last night, about 8 o'clock, a tornado struck Hollandsburg, in this county, and destroyed about twenty buildings, including the colored Methodist church. Several persons were injured, but only three were seriously. Chancellor Smith, in the case of Williams vs. Williams, decided that the Legislature had no power to grant a divorce. Appeals were taken.

Wilson, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day, over Hurd, Republican, by 1,000 majority.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. ALL OBJECTIONS OBVIATED. A Premium of $100 will be paid for a machine that will sew a stronger, more elastic and durable seam than the Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch. It makes the "Elastic Lock-Stitch," alike on both sides, and will not rip if one thread is cut. Price $50. Every machine warranted for three years. Needles and attachments for all machines. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, for circulars, etc., JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 343 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST AND FASTEST SELLING FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Price $50. Will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Will do the whole range of family sewing, from the finest cambric to the heaviest cloth. Every machine warranted for three years. Needles and attachments for all machines. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, for circulars, etc., JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 343 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER ELASTIC LOCK-STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. These machines are unsurpassed for beauty, strength, elasticity and durability of seam, adaptation to the use of all descriptions of family sewing, from the coarsest to the finest fabrics, and for ease of management. Price $50. Every machine warranted for three years. Needles and attachments for all machines. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, for circulars, etc., GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 343 Broadway, New York.

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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS—A fine pair of young horses; perfectly sound; kind in harness; 7 and 8 years old; weight 2,800 lbs. Also, a fine top buggy, nearly new. Inquire at 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND BUGGIES of all styles of high family carriages; also, a few open buggies, suitable for livery purposes. Will be sold low for cash. Apply at 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PARK PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, and other carriages, for sale low for cash. Also, a few second-hand carriages, which we will take in exchange for new ones. Apply at 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A MARE; GOOD TROTTER IN HARness; 5 years old; weighs 1,000 lbs. Inquire at 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-YEAR OLD MARE, weighs 1,000 lbs.; sound and kind. Also, one 3-year old mare, weighs 1,000 lbs.; sound and kind. Inquire at 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY FINE DRIVING horses, suitable for ladies' use. Inquire at 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VERY FINE DRIVING horse, suitable for ladies' use. Inquire at 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—ENGLISH BUGGY HARNESS, nearly new. Inquire at 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY CARRIAGES; ALSO, A few second-hand carriages, which we will take in exchange for new ones. Apply at 120 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BAY HORSE, GOOD DRIVER and kind in harness. Inquire at 120 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT OF GOOD second-hand carriages for horses. Apply at 120 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHAETON OR BUGGY, in exchange for a new Rockaway. Apply at 120 Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

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